



## POETRY.

MR. PRINTER—The following effusion of poetry I cut from an old paper and send it for publication in the Standard, supposing that young ladies, not a hundred miles off, may be glad of a precedent for, and a specimen of, church scandal.

Yours,  
N. R. M.

## Pew talk and Church scandal.

That tall young fellow's here to-day!  
I wonder what's his name?  
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—  
Do look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green?  
It can't be Mrs. Leach;  
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!  
I wonder if he'll preach?

Lend me your fan, it is so warm,  
We both will sit to prayers;  
Mourning becomes the widow Ames—  
How Mary's bonnet flares!

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil!  
It's full a breadth too wide,  
I wonder if Susannah dyes  
Appears to-day as bride!

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got!  
O, how that organ roars;  
I'm glad we've left the singer's seats—  
How hard Miss Johnson snores.

What ugly shawls are those in front!  
Did you observe Ann Wild?  
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black,  
I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones!  
His sermons are so long;  
This afternoon we'll stay at home,  
And practice that new song.

## THE CONVENTION.

(Concluded.)

## APPENDIX,

## I.

ADDRESS TO THE TWO HOUSES OF THE  
LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA.

Honorable Gentlemen,

At the present crisis of the political affairs of Lower Canada, we appeal to you as men of the same origin, advocates of the same principles, subjects of the same Sovereign.

We need not apprise you, that, in this Province, a French-Canadian party has, through an almost uninterrupted series of unwise concessions on the part of the Imperial authorities, acquired a degree of power, which is in its nature subversive of the just balance of the Constitution and its exercise oppressive to the British and Irish population and dangerous to the integrity of the Empire;—and we have good reason to dread, that that same party may, thro' one unwise concession more, soon acquire such an augmentation of power as to deprive both the Government and the British and Irish population of all constitutional means of resistance.

The recent determination of the Assembly never again to co-operate with the Legislative Council in its present state leaves to his Majesty's Ministers the alternative of a disagreeable appeal to the Imperial Parliament or of a disgraceful surrender of the last bulwark of English interests, of loyal principles, of policy and of equitable maxims of legislation, by assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly, through an unconstitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

If, Gentlemen, we look either to the past history of this colony or to the past course of his Majesty's Ministers, we find as well in our reason as in our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of the latter alternative as being at once more conciliatory and less difficult.

Such is our condition and such are our prospects.

Though you may individually sympathize with us as the victims of a foreign party on British soil, yet as the legislative organ of Upper Canada, you may not feel justified in extending your practical regards beyond the sphere of the interests of your own fair and flourishing Province; and we, therefore, earnestly invite your attention to the fact, that our cause is your cause, our interest your interest, our enemies your enemies.

The Legislators of a Province, which has so recently achieved the triumphant & decisive overthrow of a revolutionary and republican party, cannot but feel a deep and general interest in any British Colony as part of the British Empire and be disposed to adopt any and every constitutional means of securing the attachment of the former & maintaining the integrity of the latter; but in the public concerns of a colony, which touches your borders and inevitably exercises a control over your intercourse with the Parent State, you have a peculiarly important interest.

We need not tell you, that your late victory over Republicanism in your own Province will be neither so complete nor so permanent as may be wished, so long as

the contagion of seditious and successful Democracy broods over you from the side of Lower Canada; and we can, in some measure, estimate your feeling on this subject from our own exultation at the glorious result of your last general election. If you want not an elective council among yourselves, lend your aid, on the ground of self-defence, to prevent either its actual or its virtual establishment among us, by briefly and solemnly representing to our common Sovereign the inevitable and almost irremediable evils of extending the exorbitant power of a revolutionary party into resistless despotism.

But on Commercial grounds, you are still more directly and more deeply interested in Lower Canada. Is it for your interest, that a country, which controls your intercourse with England, should be ruled by a party hostile to English interests, English feelings and the English name? Is it for your interest, that a country, which commands your access to the ocean, should be ruled by a party, which will neither itself improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence nor permit private enterprise to facilitate the commercial intercourse of the Provinces by means of Railroads? Is it for your interest, that a country, which ought to offer the best market for the productions of your teeming soil, should be ruled by a party, which strains every nerve to deter British and Irish emigrants from occupying its fair and fertile lands? But, Gentlemen, your commercial interest in Lower Canada is not merely general and contingent but special and actual.—While Upper Canada, at an expense of nearly half a million sterling, has constructed the most magnificent Canal on this or, perhaps, on any Continent, as a highway to the ocean, the French-Canadian party, actuated by narrow prejudice and emboldened by unmerited concessions into a belief of its own omnipotence, has said to your motto and your spade, 'Thus far shall you come and no farther.' If, Gentlemen, you now submit to its insolent dictates, you will ere long be compelled to extend the range of commercial civilization not with the mattock and the spade but with the bayonet and the sword. If you do not wish your Canal to remain unproductive and useless, demand on the ground of undeniable right, that the Imperial Government with or without the concurrence of Lower Canada, shall open you a way to the commerce of the world.

In regard to the inter-provincial difficulty, which exists as to the division of the import-duties, we do not presume to interfere; but we would respectfully suggest, that, at a time when it was almost the only difficulty of the kind, it prompted many of the inhabitants of Upper Canada to look to a Legislative Union of the Provinces as the only effectual means of obtaining and securing justice.

By order of the Select General Committee,  
J. C. GRANT, Chairman,  
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.  
Montreal, 10th November, 1836.

## II.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF GOSFORD, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

As Representatives of the English population of Lower Canada, we submit to your Lordship's consideration the general sentiments of our constituents & ourselves on the present political crisis.

Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to specify, induce us to fear, that his Majesty's Ministers may attempt to relieve existing embarrassments by assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly and thereby surrendering the only remaining bulwark of the English inhabitants of the colony and of the supremacy of the Parent State.

We would respectfully but firmly represent to your Excellency, that such a course would deprive the British Government of all constitutional means of affording to the English inhabitants of the colony that protection, which they have a right to expect both on general grounds and on the special ground of an unqualified declaration in your Excellency's speech at the opening of the legislative session in October, 1835, that the interests of the British and especially of the Commercial classes of Lower Canada would not be sacrificed by his Majesty's Ministers.

We would, also, venture, in reliance on the experience of nearly twenty years of conciliation and concession and on the almost undisguised determination of the French-Canadian leaders, to assure your Excellency, that the practical assimilation of the Legislative Council to the Assembly, while it would be permanently fatal to our political rights, would but temporarily re-

lieve, if it relieved at all, the financial embarrassments of the government and would delay only for a brief period the necessity of a ministerial appeal to the Imperial Parliament. We find it, may it please your Excellency, impossible to doubt, that the dominant party, after having so far availed itself of the deprecatory concession as to pass the unwise and unjust bills, which the Legislative Council has repeatedly rejected or amended, would almost immediately renew all its present means of enforcing them.

For these reasons, we would earnestly request, that your Excellency would be pleased to represent to his Majesty's Ministers, the unjust and impolitic tendency of any measure for assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly, and, if your Excellency has already received any instructions on the subject, to suspend their execution, till your Excellency shall have obtained an answer to any such representation.

So anxious are we to avert a concession, which, instead of reconciling, agreeably to your Excellency's expressed desire, the contending parties of Lower Canada, would almost inevitably involve them in the horrors of civil war, that, besides making the representation to your Excellency, we have addressed a solemn appeal to his Majesty in person, as the Father of his People.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman,  
J. GUTHRIE, Secretary,  
Of the Select General Committee of Delegates of the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada.  
Montreal, 11th Nov. 1836.

## III.

## TO THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Fellow Countrymen,

As we understand, that you are prejudiced against the English government and your English fellow citizens, we beg to lay before you a short statement of the truth in simple, homely and familiar language; and as you are really as much interested in the matter as ourselves, we earnestly invite your most serious attention to what we are going to say.

You are told by your notaries and your lawyers and your doctors and your journalists, that the English government wishes to oppress you. How can you believe them? If the English government wished to oppress you, it is strong enough for the purpose; and if it does not oppress you, you surely ought to believe, that it does not wish to do so. Now you very well know, that the English government has never oppressed any one of you. You do not pay taxes here, while your fellow subjects in England and Scotland and Ireland pay about ten dollars a year each in taxes or, in other words, about fifty dollars for every family, and while your American neighbours also pay a great deal of money in taxes to their governments. In almost every one of the American states, of which Vermont is one, every farmer pays taxes for every horse, every cow, every acre of his farm and every dollar of his savings. So far from oppressing you, the English government has done every thing that it could for your benefit. Some of you may remember, and most of you must have heard from your fathers or your grandfathers, that, before Lower Canada belonged to the British Empire, the habitants were very much oppressed by their Seigniors and the French King's officers, but that, as soon as Lower Canada belonged to the British Empire, the habitants were released from tyranny and enjoyed the protection of the law. The late Mr. Bourdages used often to confess this in the House of Assembly and to say, that the English government was a freeman. Such being the case, you ought not to suspect, that the English government wishes to oppress you, merely because your notaries and your lawyers and your doctors and your journalists tell you so. These men are interested in deceiving you, for, by inducing you to support them, they become great men and make a living for themselves. Mr. Papineau, for instance, gets about twenty-five thousand francs a year for misleading you; and Mr. Viger, when he was in London for a long time, had more than forty thousand francs a year for misleading you, given to pay his necessary expenses but mostly saved, though Mr. Viger is very rich, to increase his own private fortune. If Mr. Papineau and Mr. Viger, as they could well afford, would live on their own money like true patriots, their sixty-five thousand francs would have helped to mend your roads and bridges.

Is it the English government that oppresses you? Is it not rather your own leaders that oppress you? Instead of oppressing you, the English

government oppresses itself and us by giving offices and money to its enemies in the hope of making them its friends. Why did Lord Gosford make Mr. Bedard a judge with twenty-four thousand francs a year? Merely because he was the writer of the ninety-two resolutions of which you may have heard, in which he attacked the English government and threatened to make you desert your King and join the Americans. You need not wonder that other lawyers will try to become judges with twenty-four thousand francs a year. They cannot, it is true, all become judges with twenty-four thousand francs a year; but they all expect to get something, for Lord Gosford has promised never to give offices and money to any one, who is not acceptable to you, or, in other words, to your leaders, who pretend to tell him what you wish and whom you like; and, at all events, every one of them, whom you elect as a representative, gets two dollars a day during his absence at Quebec and four shillings a league for travelling expenses. So you must all see, that it is a very good trade to be a patriot.

To prevent Lord Gosford and Sir Charles Grey and Sir George Gipps from finding out, that your leaders deceived you, the editor of the *Canadien* told them, that they must learn your opinions not from yourselves but from your representatives, very foolishly adding, that you had no opinions of your own. Just as it suits their purposes, they represent you as having this opinion or that opinion or no opinion at all.

Inquire for yourselves, whether or not what we have said is true;—and, if you find that it is so, you must, of course, see, that your leaders tell you what is not true and can never believe any thing they say hereafter. Ask Mr. Malhiot, a Legislative Councillor, whether Mr. Morin, when editor of the *Minerve*, did not confess to him, that he used to tell you three falsehoods for one truth. Ask, also, some of your priests, whether they have not often complained to some of your journalists about telling so many falsehoods to mislead you and whether the journalists have not answered, that they were acting against their conscience for the sake of a livelihood.

Your leaders try to rouse your prejudices as well against your English fellow-citizens as against your English government. Here, also, we would confidently appeal to your own experience. Do you find your English fellow-citizens less honest, less liberal, less friendly than men of your own race? Is it unreasonable in us to ask you to believe us to be, as a body, what you find us to be, as individuals? Ask your brethren in the counties of Nicolet, Lotbiniere and Drummondville, whether they have not been benefited by the operations of the American Land Company. We are in fact struggling against your leaders as much for your benefit as for our own. You wish to be relieved from the payment of *lods et ventes*; and so do we. You wish for Register Offices, that you may have good titles and increase the value of your farms; and so do we. You wish for cheap & honest government; & so do we. On this last head, your leaders misrepresent us by saying, that we have an interest in seeing the government extravagant & corrupt. This can hardly be true now, for your leaders pay less money each to the government than we do, and, according to Lord Gosford's promise, are hereafter to receive a great deal more money from the government than we are. They call us *bureaucrats*,...while, now at least, they themselves are the real *bureaucrats*. So you must perceive, that your leaders deceive you as much about us as about the English government. They wish even to make us leave the country. Will you support men, who wish to drive away the province and buy most of your hay, oats, barley and live stock?

In fine, your leaders are employing you as instruments to promote their own selfish ends. If they really aimed at the welfare of the country and the removal of abuses, they would ask nothing but what could be granted; and, if you were convinced that they ask what they know can never be granted, you would, of course believe with us, that they want not peace and liberty but a standing pretext for agitation and misrule. Well, they demand an elective council, though they know, that the House of Lords, the Legislative Council in England, will never consent to it. They wish to take away all the lands of the British American Land Company, tho' they know, as every one of you knows from your own conscience, that the English government will never permit such injustice. Suppose the English government were to permit it, what security would you have against a similar seizure of your own farms? Till they gain these ends, they are determined not to pay any of the King's officers

or any of the judges for their services; & if you continue to place confidence in them, you will be the means of dishonestly withholding for ever well earned money from public servants. So long as you send such men to the Assembly, you need never expect to see peace and happiness reign in your native land or to have any more money for roads and bridges.

In Upper Canada, lately, a few selfish men who were in alliance with your leaders, prevailed on the Assembly of that country to refuse to pay the King's officers;—but the King's governor Sir Francis Bond Head, told the honest yeomen the truth, as we now tell it to you, and these honest yeomen would no longer send to the Assembly Mr. Bidwell, who was their Mr. Papineau or Mr. Mackenzie, who was their Mr. Morin. They sent instead of them men who would pay the King's officers and give money for roads and bridges. We are sure that you will do the same when you know, that, within the last year, your leaders have received for themselves and their friends the amount of six hundred and forty eight thousand francs without doing any thing for the good of the country. Let every one of you, who believes what we say, persuade his neighbours of the truth; and, when you can, meet together to tell Mr. Papineau that you are too honest men to keep from the King's officers their lawful wages, too loyal subjects to resist the authority of a paternal sovereign, too good husbands and too affectionate fathers not to wish the country to be peaceable and prosperous. What has Mr. Papineau done for you during twenty-six years of agitation? Has he made you more free or more happy or more rich?

There are abuses in the government and we are using all our endeavours to rectify them. We have been selected for this purpose;—and to prevent that bloodshed and anarchy into which your leaders would wish to plunge us. But there must be time for every thing.

Many people think that it is useless to address you because they say, that your minds are made up. They think this because all the valuable labours of *L'Ami Du Peuple* have had so little influence on you. But they do not consider that many of you never see that excellent journal and that many of you, who take it, get it irregularly through intrigue. Notwithstanding this, we decided that a fair and candid statement of facts should be laid before you, in order to assure you, that your abetting and assisting your designing leaders will be your inevitable ruin. Spurn the wicked proposals of those wily men. Is it not wicked to address you, as they always do, after Divine Service and thus to detach your minds from impressions of devotion, piety and charity and to replace them with impressions of hatred, rancour and venom—and then to call on you, as they sometimes do, to enrol yourselves in their service and swear fidelity to their cause?

Once more we tell you, that we are struggling as well for you as for ourselves; and that all our plans and recommendations are intended for the common good of Canadians and English. In wishing, for instance, a union of this province and Upper Canada, we desire not to take away your laws or to interfere with your religion but to prevent your selfish leaders from any longer oppressing yourselves and us, from taking so much money to themselves and from refusing to pay the wages of the King's officers. It is, in fact, chiefly the oppression of your leaders, that has obliged us to think of such a union.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman,  
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.  
Of the Select General Committee of Delegates of the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada.  
Montreal, 15th Nov. 1836.

## IV.

## CROWN LAND COMMITTEE.

Present—Messrs. A. STUART, Chairman,  
KNOWLTON,  
BARRON,  
BRIGHAM,  
DICKSON,  
KEA,  
C. GRANT,  
KINNEAR,  
LOYD.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the management and control of the Crown Lands

## REPORT.

That the waste and ungranted lands within the British Colonies, and the control, management and disposal of them belong to the Crown in right of Sovereignty.

That this right cannot be divested nor abridged save by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

That the claim set up by one branch of



the Legislature of this province, to the dominion of the waste and ungranted lands within this colony, is unfounded in law & unsupported by usage.

That the lands belonging to the Empire ought of right to be managed and governed, with reference to Imperial purposes, and open to all classes of his Majesty's subjects for settlement.

That the interest of all classes of his Majesty's subjects without distinction of origin, and more particularly of the labouring and industrious classes, would be advanced by applying the monies arising from the sale of the Crown Lands (which have hitherto been wasted or applied to less important purposes,) in aid of emigration, to local improvements, and to the advancement of education within the districts or local divisions of the lands sold.

That by these measures, and by a well ordered administration of the crown lands, a new and strong bond would be added to our union with the Parent State.

That your committee would therefore, recommend that this meeting do convey, or cause to be laid before his Majesty's Government, their humble prayer, that the monies arising from the sale of the waste lands of the Crown, may be applied in aid of emigration and local improvement, and to the advancement of education within the districts, or local divisions of the lands sold. All which, &c.

A. STUART, CHAIRMAN.  
Montreal, 24th June 1836.

*The British Provinces of North America.*—The fate of these Provinces is at present involved in uncertainty, destructive of the quiet of their inhabitants, and threatening to their prosperity and existence as part of the British Empire.

This state of things is not the result of any unavoidable causes. It has been bro't about by the weakness and unsettled policy of the Home Government for several years past, which has given rein to faction in the Provinces, and let loose the individual ambitions, and morbid desire of change which characterises the present age.

The progress of the six distinct Provinces which compose the British possessions on this continent, has been more rapid during the last sixty years than that of the United States. When the troubles which ended in a separation from England, began in the old colonies, their population amounted to about two millions. It is now fifteen millions, with the immense addition of territory acquired at the expense of Canada by the treaty of 1783, and by the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. The present British Provinces contained, at that time, about a hundred thousand souls. They are now estimated at fourteen hundred thousand, having increased in a proportion, double that of the United States, without any accession, but rather a diminution of territory, and with probably not a greater proportionate accession by immigration.

If the exports of these Provinces are compared with the exports of the United States, it will probably be found that they bear as great a proportion to the population as the exports of the United States; and the burthens for the public expenditure in the British Provinces, are not in the proportion of one-fourth of those borne by the people of the United States, according to the most moderate computations.

Yet it is undeniable that all the advantages of the inhabitants of these Provinces are hazarded at the present moment; that they may be shortly involved in disorder and change, the result of which cannot better their condition, but may make it much worse; nay, at this moment, nearly one-half of the population of the North American Provinces inhabiting Lower Canada, are notoriously without any efficient Government, or secure administration of justice.

The great majority of the population of the provinces is no doubt loyal and sincerely attached to British connexion; but there is no loyalty nor affection which can hold out permanently against actual suffering, manifest danger, and the evil example of unblatant conduct and disaffection unrestrained, and even encouraged.

That Government has much to answer for, that puts the loyalty of its subjects to such severe tests; that allows the happiness and prosperity of nearly a million and a half of souls to be disturbed and endangered, and casts away another Empire in North America.

What is to be done to avert such results? This at least is a question which no Government will ask: for it is no Government which does not know what its duty requires of it towards all its subjects;—justice and protection, according to law and according to the Constitution.

A Government which is reduced to try to please a faction, listen to the bellowings of a mob, or yield to intrigue, particularly if it be in relation to a distant part of its dominions, has all but ceased to exist.—*Quebec Mercury.*

From the Montreal Gazette.

The Upper Canada Parliament seems to have fallen at once most actively to work, if we are to judge by the numerous notices of bills or motions which the members appear to vie with each other in placing on the order book.

The Bills already introduced relate to every subject that can be brought under the consideration of a Colonial Legislature. They embrace commerce and navigation, education, agriculture, the election laws, registration of deeds, banks, canals, railroads and turnpikes.

Among the measures most deserving of notice, we may mention Captain Dunlop's bills, providing for a general system of prison discipline, and a geological survey of the province.—Mr. Norton's for repealing the law of primogeniture.—Mr. M'Nab's, for an enquiry into the Land Granting Department.—Mr. M'Kay's, for a seaport to the Upper Province by a change in the boundary line—and those by other Members, for the establishment of Houses of Industry, Mechanics' Institutes, Provincial Seminars, and Fire Proof Registry Office Vaults in each District.

We perceive also that Mr. M'Nab wishes to introduce a law similar to that existing in this province, by which any member of the Assembly, accepting of office under Government, must vacate his seat; and that Mr. Norton has proposed to dispose of the Clergy Reserves for the purposes of education.

A vote of £3000 for the survey of Ottawa River to Lake Huron, in conformity to the terms of Sir Francis Bond Head's Speech, has been passed in the Assembly, on the motion of Dr. Rolph.

A short debate took place in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on the subject of the Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech from the Throne. Mr. M'Nab moved the adoption of the Address (to which we do not give insertion, as it merely re-echoes the opinions expressed in the Speech) and expressed himself highly gratified with the language which his Excellency had employed, and which he was certain would likewise give satisfaction to the country. Mr. Draper seconded the motion. An amendment was then proposed by Mr. Norton, and seconded by Mr. Shaver, on behalf of the Radical party, the effect of which was to cast a doubt upon his Excellency's assertion, that emigration still continued to go on prosperously in the province. A great falling off, it was said, had taken place in the number of emigrants, and this they attributed to the mode adopted by Government of administering the affairs of the province. In reply, the Solicitor General & Mr. Robinson stated, that if any deficiency existed, it could only be accounted for by the state of excitement, in which the country had been kept by the clamours of the late Parliament, and that the present state of tranquillity was mainly attributable to his Excellency's firm stand in upholding the Constitution inviolate.

On Tuesday, the Members of the House, headed by their Speaker, went up to Government House, with their Address, to which his Excellency returned the following reply...

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,*  
'It is needless that I should express to you the feelings with which I receive your Address.  
'The country will appreciate the sentiments it contains, and history will be proud to record them.'

Shortly after returning to the House of Assembly, a Message was received from the Lieutenant Governor, with a copy of the Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq. M. P. for Oxford, complaining to the Imperial Parliament of interference on the part of the Provincial Executive, in the late elections. Mr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that the petition be printed for the information of the country. A keen debate thereupon followed—the speakers being Messrs. Thorburn, Cameron, Morrison, Parke, Shaver, Norton, and M'Intosh, in favor of the motion; Solicitor General, Messrs. M'Nab, Draper, Richardson, Jones, Murney, Robinson, Gowan and Thompson, against it. A division being called, the votes stood, yeas, 12, nays, 41—majority against printing the petition, 39.

This is as it should be. It will shew to such Members of the Imperial Parliament as may have allowed themselves to be imposed upon by Dr. Dancombe's specious statements, in what estimation they are held in Upper Canada by those best qualified to estimate their value.

*Portugal.—Protest of the Peers.*—Madame, The Peers of the Kingdom of Portugal, undersigned, could not help reading with great surprise and regret the Decree signed by your Majesty on the 10th of this month, by which your Majesty acknowledges as the public law of the realm the Political Constitution published in Sept. 1822.

Archy, granted by a Portuguese Sovereign, the august father of your Majesty, accepted by the Orders of the State, solemnly sworn to by them, and by your Majesty, and a first and second time defended by the Portuguese army with feats of the greatest constancy and bravery against military forces by far superior in numbers, though inferior in gallantry, and who had dared to fight against it, could not be revoked or annulled in a moment of hallucination, by a fraction of the said army; when this said army, according to the constitution now proclaimed by it, and according to the public law of every civilized nation, is essentially obedient, and can never be assembled to deliberate on and carry resolutions.

Madame, by the constitutional charter, part of the National Representation belongs to the Peers of the Kingdom; it also belongs to them to watch over the keeping of the constitution; and without the approbation of their Chamber no alteration can be made in any of the constitutional Articles.

These are, indeed, great prerogatives, and important duties which their honour,

the sanctity of an oath, and long suffering supported by them, cannot permit to be despised.

It is then on this basis, that they lay the foundation of carrying before the presence of your Majesty, as the Supreme Chief of the nation, this their protest against the illegal decree countersigned by one of your Ministers; hoping that your Majesty will make such use of it, that the Portuguese, as well as foreign nations, may have the means of knowing that the Peers of the Kingdom neither promote nor approve revolutions, and that honour and an oath are not vain names to them.

Beg the honour of kissing your Majesty's hands, the Peers of the Kingdom.

*Spain.—Attack on St. Sebastian.*—The London Morning Herald of the 10th, contains a letter from Bayonne, giving an account of an attack upon St. Sebastian on the 1st of October, in which it appears that some hard fighting took place, without any decisive result. The following is the letter:

Bayonne, Oct. 4.—General Giubelalde advanced on the morning of the 1st, at the head of four battalions and about 600 armed peasants, who had to share in the combat from Irun, Fontarabia, Hernam, and other neighboring villages. Two battalions first attacked, and seized upon the point of La Antigua, without meeting with much resistance. General Jauregui, with a strong force, arrived, and, after driving hence the Carlists, fixed himself and his troops at the point. This was merely an episode of the combat which was carrying on through the whole line. Giubelalde's other two battalions, sustained by the armed peasants, advanced with intrepidity and attacked the fort of Alza, which was defended by the English, who had established there six pieces of their best artillery, which produced the most terrific effects. The Carlists displayed here all their means, and performed prodigies of valor and intrepidity. If the attack was fierce, the defence was not less so. Two Navarrese battalions arrived during the action from Tolosa, and in spite of their fatigue, immediately joined the combatants, and ably seconded the last attack. The Carlists advanced four times against the English artillery, which they approached near enough to touch the cannons with their bayonets. The English kept up a continual fire, and forced them to recede in disorder, and at length to retreat, which they did in good order, and not as if they were vanquished. The Scotch battalions pursued them, but unsuccessfully. This day has been most bloody, and will rank with the affair of May. The loss on both sides has been considerable and both parties behaved with equal valor. Several Carlist chiefs have been killed or wounded. The English have lost some officers, among others a Colonel. It is said that General Evans was wounded in the arm. After the engagement, both parties returned to their respective posts. The Christians' loss is reckoned at 180 killed and 309 wounded. The loss of the Carlists is said to be greater.

General Evan's official account of the attack is published in the Courier of the 11th, and does not differ materially from the above.

The Prince of Capua, the four-times wedded spouse of the Hibernian Beauty, Miss Penelope Smith, had an offer of terms from his brother the King of Naples. It is proposed that a handsome pension be given to him, and that he reside at Brunn in the Austrian States. He demanded that his wife be received at the Court of Naples as a Princess—involving, of course, the succession of his children to the throne. This was peremptorily rejected. They will recognise Miss Smith as a wife with the left hand; wedded as firm as priest could join them; but not to partake of the honors attendant by right of birth upon the Royal husband. It was thus Louis Philippe married De Maintenon, and that the present King of Prussia married the Princess de Leignitz.

*The poor.*—The season is now approaching which brings with it its rounds of balls and parties, of theatricals and amusements to the rich, and privation, misery, freezing, and—it may be...starvation and death to the poor! If (which is the fact) poor females have died from want of nourishment and attendance during the past winter, what may we not fear for the indigent during the coming winter, which threatens to be a very long and severe one?

At the present enormous prices of rent, fuel, flour, meat, and in fact all kinds of provisions, it is an extreme hardship for an expert and industrious mechanic to weather the times, much less those who have no profitable occupation, and especially poor females. The fate of the latter is truly hard. Men can turn out and seek employment in all seasons and under all circumstances; but the softer sex are bound by custom and circumstance to toil on in their sedentary vocations, over the midnight taper with festering fingers, perchance over the decaying embers of a scanty fire...and all for a beggarly & stinted pittance, scarcely enough to buy bread to prolong their existence.

We pray, ye affluent, seek out and aid the deserving though miserably poor;—a mite from your superfluous hoards will not be missed, and blessed are they who are able to relieve, and anxious to learn

'The short, but simple annals of the poor.'

*Profitable Juggling.*—Sometime ago a professor of legerdemain entertained an audience in a village which was principally composed of colliers. After 'astonishing the natives' with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, &c. he asked the loan of a halfpenny from any of his admirers. A collier, with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said transformed into a guinea.—'An' is that my bawbee?' exclaimed the collier. 'Undoubtedly,' answered the juggler. 'Let's see't,' said the collier; and turning it round and round with an ecstasy of delight thanked the juggler for his kindness, and, putting it into his pocket said, 'I se warn't ye'll no turn't into a bawbee again.'—*Greenock Advertiser.*

*Affair of honour.*—On Wednesday morning last, a hostile meeting took place in Peterboro' between Mr. C., and Mr. I., in consequence of some quarrel, which the two gentlemen were determined to decide it in the way 'men of honor' generally settle their disputes. In vain did the magistrates use their exertions to prevent the meeting—guns pistols, etcetera, were carefully put out of sight for three days together, but the parties were an overmatch for their intrusive vigilance—fight they would, and fight they did.—After an exchange of shots without effect, Mr. L. observed to his antagonist that... 'he thought they might as well advance a pace, if that was to be the way,' to which the other gentleman replied, 'he had no objection to advance two.' This close work, which might have been attended with worse consequences than the burning of powder, was however prevented by the seconds interfering. A reconciliation was effected, and the parties left the ground, of course better satisfied with each other than if they had never had any misunderstanding.—*Cobourg Star.*

*Notice to Mariners.*—A revolving light for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Spear, at the entrance of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, which went into operation on the first of September, 1835, and is to be continued from sunset to sunrise. It will be at an elevation of 275 feet about the level of the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at intervals of one minute, and will be visible above twenty miles. The stationary light at Fort Amherst is to be continued as usual.—*St. John's Observer.*

*Mr. Rathbun's Affairs.*—A meeting of the creditors was held on the 31st ult. at which a plan was submitted, by a committee previously appointed, proposing an association of the creditors, and an arrangement in substance as follows:—The present assignees of Mr. Rathbun are about obtaining an order from the Chancellor, that all demands against the estate be presented within three months from the date of such order, or be debarred from the benefits of the assignment. The whole amount for which the estate can be liable, will thus be ascertained, and the present assignees being willing to surrender their embarrassing and responsible trust it is proposed that other assignees be substituted by the chancellor who shall also act as trustees of the creditors in their associated capacity.

The articles of association were adopted, Messrs. O. Allen, S. Champlain, P. P. Kessam, H. Roop, and A. A. Bustaphe were appointed a committee to obtain signatures thereto. The report of the committee will be published as soon as possible.

*Fraud upon the Creeks.*—We find the annexed observations in the Pensacola Gazette of the 1st of October:

The Commissioners appointed by the United States to investigate the frauds committed upon the Creeks by the 'land stealers,' and to enquire into the causes of the late Indian hostilities, have entered upon their duties. No doubt seems now to be entertained that the most nefarious and unprincipled frauds ever put in practice in the world have been employed to cheat the Indians out of their lands. If the daring villainy of certain persons connected with the matter, whose names are known, but who it would not yet be proper to name in the newspapers, could be fully developed, the reading world would be amazed, not so much at the want of principle in these persons, as at their hardihood and open defiance of public opinion. It is much to be feared however, that the commission appointed to look into this matter will accomplish little or nothing. It will be compelled to prosecute its inquiries in opposition to the influence and power of a combination of men who have already shown that there is no crime to which they will not resort, for the purpose of covering over their past wickedness & frauds. They are strong enough to break the web of the law, whenever it suits their interests to do so. We fear there is no hope but in the direct action of Congress on the subject, and it is believed that if the investigations of these commissioners should fail to elicit the truth, the President will make it one of the special subjects of his annual message to congress. It were better that the whole surplus revenue of the government should be expended in the investigation, than that so foul a stain as that which may now be said to rest upon the whole nation, should not be wiped out by holding up the real perpetrators of these frauds to merited punishment and scorn.

*Webster on the Slave Trade.*—I deem it my duty on this occasion, to suggest that

the land is not yet wholly free from the contamination of a traffic, at which every feeling of humanity must forever revolt—I mean the African Slave Trade. Neither public sentiment nor the law, has hitherto been able entirely to put an end to this odious and damnable trade. At the moment when God in his mercy, has blessed the Christian world with universal peace, there is reason to fear, that, to the disgrace of the Christian name and character, new efforts are making for the extension of this trade, by subjects and citizens of Christian states, in whose hearts no sentiment of humanity or justice inhabits, & over whom neither the fear of God nor the fear of man exercises a control. In the sight of our law, the African slave-trader is a pirate and a felon; and in the sight of Heaven, an offender far beyond the ordinary depth of human guilt. There is no brighter part of our history than that which records the measures which have been adopted by the government, at an early day, & at different times since, for the suppression of this traffic; and I would call on all the true sons of New England to co-operate with the laws of man and the justice of Heaven. If there be within the extent of our knowledge or influence any participation in this traffic, let us pledge ourselves here, upon the rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the Pilgrims should bear the shame longer. I hear the sound of the hammer, I see the smoke of the furnace, where manacles and fetters are still forged for human limbs. I see the visages of those, who by stealth and at midnight, labor in this work of hell, foul, and dark, as may become the artificers of misery and torture. Let that spot be purified, or let it cease to be of New England. Let it be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world: let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards, & let civilized man henceforth have no communion with it.

I would invoke those who fill the seats of justice, and all who minister at her altar, that they execute the wholesome and necessary severity of the law. I invoke the ministers of our religion, that they proclaim its denunciation of these crimes, and add its solemn sanctions to the authority of human laws. If the pulpit be silent whenever or wherever there may be a sinner bloody with his guilt, within the hearing of his voice, the pulpit is false to its trust. I call on the fair merchant, who has reaped his harvest on the seas, that he assist in scourging from those seas, the worst pirates which ever infested them. The ocean, which seems to wave with a gentle magnificence to waft the burden of an honest commerce, and to roll along its treasures with a conscious pride; that ocean which hardly industry regards, even when the winds have ruffled its surface, as a field of grateful toil;—what is it to the victim of this oppression, when he is brought to its shores, and looks forth upon it for the first time from beneath chains, and bleeding with stripes? What is it to him but a wide spread prospect of suffering, anguish and death? Nor do the skies smile longer, or is the air longer fragrant for him. The sun is cast down from Heaven. The inhuman and accursed traffic has cut him off in his manhood, or in his youth, from every engagement belonging to his being, and every blessing which his Creator intended for him.

Mention has been made of the capture of three slave vessels by H. B. M. ship Vestal in the neighborhood of Grenada, within a space of eighty days. The first called the 'Negrina,' had 287 slaves on board. The following is the account given in the St. Vincent Royal Gazette of the capture of the last two:—

'Another—and another still succeeds.'

Scarcely had the ink ceased to flow from our pen, when on Thursday morning we descried in the distant offing three sail of vessels; the flag at the mainroyal mast head of the largest, announced her to be his Majesty's ship 'Vestal,' and that her cruise, on which she sailed on the 24th, in pursuit of a suspicious vessel, had resulted in the capture, not of one, but two other slavers, and the discharge of eight guns, in succession, proclaimed the number on board of both to be 800 or thereabouts. From one of the officers, we learn that the vessel did not get sight of the vessels of which she went in pursuit after running 120 miles to the N. W., when returning to the port at day-light on the 20th, the vessel being about 16 miles to the S. W., of Point Salines descried a sail 8 or 10 miles to S. W., with which she came up after an interesting chase of four hours;—the chase proved to be the Spanish Brigantine Empress, with a cargo of 434 Africans; after taking possession, the Vestal stood to the Northward.

At sunset another suspicious vessel was just in sight from the frigate's deck, running down from the Eastward; as soon as it became dark, the Vestal tacked to intercept her—this was effected at half-past eight o'clock, and the Phoenix Portuguese Brigantine was taken with 486 Africans on board, the original number was 516, of whom 32 died on the passage. The frigate and her two prizes came to anchor in the bay, on Thursday at noon. The Empress, after watering sailed for Havana. The Phoenix is now in the Carenage, and her cargo will be landed as soon as proper accommodations can be procured. Both of the vessels are of a superior construction, and appear to possess every requisite to constitute them fast sailers. The Negrina has been refitted, and will proceed next



week in company with the Phoenix to Sierra Leone, for adjudication.

Here have we an instance within our personal observation of no fewer than 1157 of our fellow-creatures redeemed from a worse than, Egyptian bondage through the instrumentality of a single vessel, within the limited space of only eight days! We question whether the records of this particular portion of British naval history can furnish a parallel; certain it is, we know of none. To Captain Jones, his officers and ship's company, the British public are indebted, the cause of humanity is indebted; but oh! how vast the incalculable debt of gratitude due to them by the at once unfortunate and fortunate beings, who reap the immediate fruits of their vigilance...the enjoyment of perfect freedom. Surely the fervent voice of prayer of these sable sons of Africa, and their most remote posterity, will be lifted up to the throne of the Most High, in gratitude for the benefits which have thus been providentially conferred upon them;...that their minds, in their hearts, their understanding may be so directed, as to enable them to lift up that voice is a wish in which we in common with every other member of the human family, should freely indulge.

There is much cause to regret that the existing treaty with Spain renders the destination of the Empresa unavoidable; the impunity with which that nation has heretofore infringed that treaty, affords but too good grounds to authorise the belief that she will be disposed to pursue a similar line of conduct for the future.

By a stranger coincidence of circumstance, two of the first Guinea-men, captured by the Vestal, during the last year constituted a part of that of the Empresa—a perseverance in iniquity, not without precedent in the more elevated ranks of life.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

#### MISSISSKOUKI STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, NOV. 29, 1836.

The Speech of Sir F. B. Head, on opening the session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, (which we request our readers again to peruse,) is just such a speech as might have been expected from him,—frank, manly and dignified. The topics, on which he touches, are those which would be suggested to a patriotic governor of this province, and which would be ardently taken up by a loyal and patriotic legislature. 'The loyal feeling which pervades the province,' may well afford reason to Sir Francis for congratulation, since he himself so nobly touched the chord which raised it. It is impossible to contemplate a single act, or to read a single address of Sir Francis's, without contrasting it with some act or address of the infatuated old man at the head of the government of Lower Canada. Contrast, for instance, the loyalty of a province as the holy source of congratulation possessed by the one, & the source of the ridiculously bombastic congratulations of the other, 'at the reception he everywhere met with'—which means in plain English, that the tavern keepers did not insult him, nor the populace hoot at him.

The subject first introduced for the consideration of the legislature is that of the Clergy Reserves. They have afforded matter for ample & angry discussion in both provinces; although, in the Lower province at least, they have supplied no revenue to the Clergy, to whom they are appropriated by the Constitutional Act. The settlement of the question is much to be desired; and we doubt not that the legislature will proceed to its consideration, with a single regard to the interests of religion and the right of property.

While we are on the subject, we may mention that the *Toronto Guardian*, the organ of the Abolitionists, gives to the 'popular opinion' that the Reserves should be applied to the purposes of education. If such be in reality 'public opinion,' (and we can scarcely believe it,) the *Guardian* should immediately exert its influence to correct the 'opinion,' by representing that in robbing 'a Protestant clergy' of lands vested in them by law, a precedent is established for the confiscation, under semblance of law, of all private property.

The promotion of general education is of such vital importance to the prosperity of the country, that Sir Francis presses it upon the attention of the legislature. Here again, we have occasion to contrast proceedings in the two Canadas...but this contrast we shall give in the words of the *Herald*... 'After having alluded to the Clergy Lands and the University of King's College, Sir Francis Head thus proceeds: 'The disposal of the School Lands, and

the promotion of general education, are so intimately connected with the future destinies of this Colony, that I feel confident they will suggest themselves to your early consideration.

The main difficulty in settling this question will depend on the various meanings of the epithet 'general' as applied to the term 'education.' Ought a 'general education' to comprise religious instruction? Here the *yeas* and the *nays* will join issue; and if the 'maxim be sound, that truth is great and will prevail, the *yeas* will carry the day by an overwhelming majority. The great mistake of the *nays* is, that they consider religion not as THE *groundwork* but as A *branch* of education and infer from such false premises, that all other branches of education may be taught without reference to it and by persons utterly indifferent to it. The doctrine of the *nays*, in fact sets religion at defiance, being incompatible with the command, which even the most pious cannot always obey, to do all to the glory of God. On this subject, we recently heard an able sermon from the Rev. Mr. Cook of Quebec, professing to show that every action of a Christian ought to be, as to its motive, a religious action. The doctrine of the *yeas* is not the less true though it may be assailed and scouted even by ministers of the gospel.

To come to our own province, we cannot but feel equally mortified and aggrieved that there are no 'School Lands' in Lower Canada, or any other imperial gift for permanently promoting 'general education.' Of partial education we have abundance; of general education we are not indebted to the imperial government for a tithe.

The state of education in Lower Canada is a disgrace to every cabinet that has ruled the empire for the last seventy years and, when contrasted with its state in Upper Canada, is proved to be so. What has Lower Canada to compare with the projected University of her sister province? Nothing. What with her existing College? Nothing. What with her district seminaries? Nothing. What with her School Lands as a mine of similar institutions? Nothing.

Such are the negative curses of a systematic attempt to conciliate a few paltry bandits, equally hostile to the English language and the Protestant religion.

In conclusion, we would point out as a characteristic feature of spoliation liberalism the curious fact, that, while the Assembly of Upper Canada had more School Lands at its disposal than it knew how to apply to their proper use, it was hypocritically attempting to rob 'a protestant clergy' for the promotion of education. The spoilers could not even plead in their defence, the damnable maxim, that the end justifies the means.

But the contrast between the Earl of Gosford and Sir Francis is not the only one that suggests itself, when looking into the affairs of our sister province. The contrast between the proceedings of the two Assemblies is no less striking. While one has spent its time, for the last five years, profusely squandering the revenues of the country, & endeavoring to overthrow the British Government in Canada, and while, for the last three years, it has actually refused to pay one shilling for defraying the necessary expenses of the servants of the Crown, the other has kept in the steady line of its duty, with the exception of its conduct for the last two years, and especially with the exception of its conduct during the last session. The wrong judged attempts it then made to follow the anarchical steps of our Assembly, were speedily rejected by the people, and on the 17th the U. C. Assembly granted the Supplies on motion of Mr. McNAB.

From the *Gazette* we learn that the *Courier* of Montreal is grumbling with the Delegates, because they did not choose to swallow a pamphlet, of which the Rev. Mr. Esson is the author, concerning a 'strange doctrine.' Now we shall ask one question. Why should the Delegates have frittered away their time, in disputing on religion, or in listening to any 'setter forth of strange doctrines?' And another. What moral weight is due to a pamphlet written by a Presbyterian Minister, and rejected by a Presbyterian synod? It is not able, let it answer these questions without its usual unintelligible jargon, & tiresome nonsense.

It was clearly the duty of the delegates to confine themselves to the matters set forth in the declarations, on which the associations professed to be formed. Had they entered on others, they might have remained in session *ad Græcas kalendas*.

The *ROYAL STANDARD*, is the title of a newspaper just published in Toronto. It advocates conservative doctrines, and promises to be a powerful aid to the Constitutional cause. We heartily wish it every success.

Will some of our Subscribers, who may wish to discharge arrearsages for the *Standard*, in WOOD, accommodate us with a few loads immediately.

The city of London intend erecting an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington,

on the Surrey side of London Bridge:—the junction of Duke and Wellington streets, in the borough of Southwark. People of all politics will join in this tribute of respect to him.

**GALS AHOO!**—There is a loud call for unmarried ladies in the Wisconsin territory...and 'no questions asked' as to age! An editor there says...those who emigrate west will not be subject to a long and tedious courtship, as we do such things here by steam. If our eastern patriarchs, who have lots of such desirable articles on hand, from 'fair to middling,' were but to carry out to the 'far west' an extra dozen or so of their 'women kind,' we do not doubt they would find customers by scores—while the ladies, dear souls! could enjoy the privilege of choosing whom they pleased.—[*Buffalo Journal*.]

A tobaccoist, living near Poland street exhibits a large placard advertising a new snuff, which he styles as follows: 'O'Connell's own snuff. The real Irish black-guard—warranted genuine as imported.'

#### Died.

At Stanbridge Upper Mills, on the 6th of Oct. Mrs. Harriet Worcester, in the 26th year of her age, in the fulness of the Christian's hope.

At St. Armand East, on the 22d Nov., Mrs. Morey, wife of Jfr. Varnum Morey, and mother of the above, aged 43.

Printers in St. Albans and Burlington are requested, &c.

#### Notice.

**200 Bushels Lisbon SALT**, in fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner *Malvina*, and for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

**JUST** landed from on board the Schooner *Malvina*, a heavy stock of General Merchandise, for sale wholesale & retail, by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836. V2—34tf

#### Notice.

**NEW** York & Montreal **FURS**, for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836. V2—34tf

#### SALT!!

**500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT**, also, a general assortment of

#### Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

#### Wanted,

And the highest price will be paid for

Dung-hill fowls, Turkeys & Geese,

to be well dressed and of good quality, and delivered to us between the 15th day of Dec. next, and the 1st of January, 1837.

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836. V2—34tf

#### Notice.

**THE** subscriber is paying Cash for

Oats, Pork, Butter and Cheese, and as soon as the Sleighting commences will pay Cash for well dressed

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Hens, and Squirrels, and undressed Partridges.

H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelightsburg, Nov. 29th 1836. V2—34tf

#### Notice.

**THE** subscriber will purchase and pay the

highest price, in goods or a part cash, for

Dung-Hill Fowls, Turkeys, & Geese,

to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered at his Store, in Frelightsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837, Nov. 12, 1836. V2 324.

#### Notice.

**THE** subscribers have received by the late fall arrivals, a general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, adapted for the winter & early spring trades, including Flannels, Merinoes, Circassians, Shalloons, Bombazettes, Padding, Grey Cottons, Molekins, White Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Navy Blue, Mourning and Dark Fancy Prints, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair Hosiery, and a general assortment of **SMALL WARES**.

#### ALSO

20 bales of **COTTON YARN**, assorted in bales of 300 lbs.

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.

Montreal, November 15, 1836. 33—8w.

#### Take Notice.

**THIS** is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Churchville 3th Nov 1836.

#### Just Received,

**BY** the Schooner *Malvina*, a large assortment of

Iron, Steel, Nails; Salt, Cod Fish; Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe; 24, 27, & 30 inch Single

#### STOVES;

Oils, Paints, Soap, Candles; Brown, and Loaf Sugars, Salaratus, Teas, Snuff, Tobacco; 7 1-2 by 8 1-2, 7 by 9 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Sole and Upper Leather, Boots and Shoes; Shovels, Spades, Rope, Batting, Wadding, Cotton Yarn, Horse Blankets; Raisins, Horehound Candy, &c. &c.

For sale **VERY CHEAP**, by

MUNSON & CO.

Philipsburg, Nov. 22, 1836. 33—tf.

#### Notice.

**THE** Subscribers would say to their friends and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

#### Dry Goods

Groceries, Crockery & Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFFEE & BURLESON.

West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

#### Notice.

**BROKE** into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a red COW, with a star on her forehead, and off horn broken. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EZRA BAKER.

Clarenceville, 18th October, 1836. V2 28—tf.

#### NEW GOODS,

**JUST RECEIVED!!!**

#### Munson & Co.,

**IN** returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Philipsburg, a very nice, well selected, and extensive assortment of

#### Fall & Winter

#### GOODS!

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none excepted.

They add further, that they will purchase good

#### Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Mississkoui Bay; and will make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time in the course of next Winter.

Philipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

#### Public Notice

**I** hereby give that the Havensville Mill is now in full operation, and the proprietor feels it his duty to the public as well as to himself, in consequence of some unfavorable reports circulated by some evil disposed persons, to assure them that he is able, and pledges himself to do as good work as can be done at any other Mill in the province. He would add that his *Smut Mill*, the only thing that failed to operate to his satisfaction at the commencement, has been remodeled, and is now pronounced by good judges who have examined it, to equal if not surpass any other they have ever seen; but as bad news always drives past while good news bails, he would apprise his friends of what, *being in the eating of it*, that not in the steam.

M. HAVEN.

Dunham, Oct. 25th, 1836. V2 30—4w

#### Strayed,

**FROM** the pasture of the subscriber, in Dunham, two 2 year old HEIFERS, one yellow, with a star on the forehead, the other a dark red, with some white on the legs; any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by the subscriber, & all reasonable charges paid.

ARCHIBALD M. MILTIMORE.

Dunham October 21, 1836. V2 29—tf.

#### For Sale.

**A** valuable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Frelightsburg to Philipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; a DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD-SHED, BARN, and SHOEMAKER'S SHOP. The buildings are new, and in excellent repair. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE FELLERS.

St. Armand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2—26tf.

#### NEW STORE & New Goods!!

**H. G. Smith**

**I** now receiving direct from New York, an entire new stock of

#### GOODS,

at the new Store, just fitted up, a few doors south of P. H. Campbell's Hotel, in

ST. ALBANS,

where will be found a good assortment of

Fancy & Staple

#### Dry Goods;

among which are:—

Sheetings, Tickings, Bating, Wadding, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, French, English & German

#### Merinoes,

Merino Circass.

Common do.

(a first rate article.)

Goats' Hair Camblets, Common Camblets,

Figured and Plain ilks,

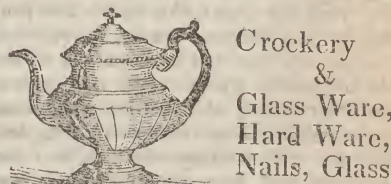
(of almost all colors.)

Silk, Velvet, &c.

#### Teas,

Tobacco, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Salaratus, Snuffs, Raisins, Sugar, Coffee,

and almost all kinds of dry Goods, of a superior quality. A very large assortment of



Crockery & Glass Ware, Hard Ware, Nails, Glass, Fish & Flour, Paints & Oil, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Collars, Fur Tippets,

and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce, at very reduced prices. Inhabitants of Canada, intending to make purchases in this town, will find it for their interest to call and examine qualities and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

18th October, 1836. V2 28—6w

#### RAIL-ROAD LINE

#### OF

#### Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

**L**AVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

#### REV. H. N. DOWNS'

#### Vegetable Balsamic

#### ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,

Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs.

Indicated by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,—where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississkoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

**INFORMATION** wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Jun., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Tragounay, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Janus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of the above individuals.

**RICHARD PARSONS.**

Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.

Montreal, 1836.

**INFORMATION** Wanted of HENRY BRENT, Blacksmith, of Hampshire, England, who sailed from Portsmouth in the ship Hercules, and arrived at Gross Isle about a month ago, where he left his son Wm. Brent, a lad about 14 years of age, who is now at the Emigrant Sheds in Montreal. Any information addressed to J. C. Gundlack, Esq. will be attended to.



Philadelphia.